CATHEDRAL OF COMPASSION

DRAMATIC OUTLINE OF THE LIFE OF JANE ADDAMS

1860—1935

by
VIOLET OAKLEY

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LIMITED EDITION

CATHEDRAL OF COMPASSION

DRAMATIC OUTLINE OF THE LIFE OF JANE ADDAMS 1860 — 1935

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JANE ADDAMS

CATHEDRAL OF COMPASSION

DRAMATIC OUTLINE OF THE LIFE
OF

JANE ADDAMS

1860 — 1935

By
VIOLET OAKLEY
N.A., Hon. A.I.A., Litt.D., LL.D.

I believe that we shall need both the Wisdom
and the Compassion of this Great Woman
in the work that lies before us all—the
Construction of
THE NEW WORLD ORDER

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
U. S. A.

921
add

5010

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FOREWORD

AT last I came upon a clearing in the FOREST, and by a well-worn path approached the portal of a little white chapel whose gleaming I had seen through the trees. I lifted the latch and entered through the beautiful door. I gazed about me in wonder: I found myself standing in a vast CATHEDRAL! I had entered into the mind and heart of a COMPASSIONATE WOMAN.

INTRODUCTION

THIS OUTLINE was first given as a reading to members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in 1942, in my studio.

As part of the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of their founding at The Hague in 1915, they asked me to prepare this Dramatic Outline of the Life of JANE ADDAMS for publication.

In the renewed study of her writings which this entailed I am more than ever impressed by the theme which runs through the entire record—the driving force of Compassionate Love.

She herself has written:

"The passion to serve mankind may be as imperative as any other, and sufficiently powerful to inhibit egoistic impulses and ambitions."

Her speech at Plymouth, 1892.

"The Good we secure for ourselves is precarious and uncertain . . . until it is secured for all of us and incorporated into our COMMON LIFE."

"The early Christians added a new treasure to the sum of all treasures, a joy hitherto unknown to the world—the joy of finding the Christ which lives in each man, but which no man can unfold save in FELLOWSHIP."

*"She was the first real Adventurer in the unexplored country of Social Amelioration in America. . . . It was not the common longing for Peace on Earth, but the Splendor of her longing that set her apart."

The tribute of Northwestern University, in conferring upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, pronounced her to be

"A profound student . . . ; A writer of living books . . . ; A great teacher in the university of actual life; A promoter of interracial comradeship and understanding which is the only foundation of peace; A teacher of the great Science of Applied Christianity."

In May, 1935, Walter Lippman wrote:

"No one will ever be able to put into words the whole long record of the goodness of Jane Addams. All the world knows that she made of Hull House a CITADEL OF COMPASSION."

and

"Yet there is something else, which was visible in the beauty of her countenance, was audible in her unaffected voice, is in the style of her writings, and was the special element in her

* *Jane Addams: a Biography* by James Weber Linn, Copyright 1935, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Publishers.

influence. It was the quality within her which made it possible for her to descend into the pits of squalor and meanness and cruelty and evil, and yet never to lose . . . the distinctions that are precious to a maturely civilized being.

"She had Compassion without condescension, . . . infinite sympathy for common things without forgetfulness for those that are uncommon. . . .

"This blend of sympathy with distinction, of common humanity with a noble style is the quality which reached its highest expression in LINCOLN. . . .

"It is to renew men's faith, so hard to hold, so easy to lose, that Saints are born as Witnesses and as Examples.

"Jane Addams was a Witness to the ancient American Faith that a Democracy can be noble, and that Serenity and Pity and Understanding . . . can pervade the Spirit of a strong and a proud people."

PENNSYLVANIA BACKGROUND AND PARENTAGE

Jane Addams' earliest impressions were directly connected with her father.

She was one of the younger members of a large family, and her mother had died when she was still a baby. Her father's second marriage occurred when she was in her eighth year.

In 1681 William Penn had granted 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania to one Robert Adams of Oxfordshire, England. Some years later he settled in Oxford Township, Philadelphia. Mrs. Esther Linn Hulbert, a niece of Jane Addams, believes that he accompanied Penn on his second trip to Pennsylvania, in 1699. Though he was not a member of the Society of Friends, he probably had strong Quaker affiliations. It was from his brother Walter Adams that Jane's father was descended. The double d was added by an Isaac Adams to avoid confusion with another member of the family with the same first name.

John Huy Addams was born in 1822, at Sinking Springs, Pennsylvania. In 1844 he married Sarah Weber, whose father, Colonel George Weber, was one of the founders of Lafayette College. They left Kreidersville, Pennsylvania, on their honeymoon, and

went to northern Illinois—to begin a new life in what was then a Pioneer State.

In beautiful country near Freeport he bought property with a sawmill and a gristmill and 80 acres of woodland which he afterward increased to 450 acres.

Ten years later he built the homestead in which Jane Addams was born, September 6th, 1860.

One of her early recollections was of demanding of her father "what he was"—what were his religious beliefs. He soberly replied, though his eyes twinkled, "I am a Quaker, a Hicksite Quaker."

She had been puzzled, for she knew him to be a good Christian, and yet he attended on alternate Sundays two of the four Meeting Houses in the village of Cedarville, and gave $100. a year to each—Methodist, German-Lutheran, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian!

He was elected to the State Senate for 16 years—from 1854 to 1870, all through the Civil War, and was a friend of Lincoln. Jane Addams writes:

> "As a little child I was dimly conscious of the grave march of Public Affairs in his comings and goings at the State Capital."

After this brief Introduction the Curtain rises on our Dramatic Outline of the Life of

JANE ADDAMS

PART I

Preparation

"The Preparation of the heart . . ."

PROLOGUE

TIME: January, 1889.

PLACE: South Halsted Street, Chicago, the Foreign Quarter.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

A YOUNG WOMAN *of nine-and-twenty.*

A YOUNG ARCHITECT

The Young Woman:

Here it is at last! How strangely it has eluded me ever since that day I first stumbled upon it in my search. That diagonal avenue just above has led me astray, I believe.

The Young Architect:

You've never been able to get it out of your mind, however, and certainly it is easy to understand just why that was. Nothing else we have seen has been able to hold a candle to it for sheer rightness: the typical "Big House" (of some fifty years ago, I should judge) now in the middle of the very horridest little houses.

The Young Woman:

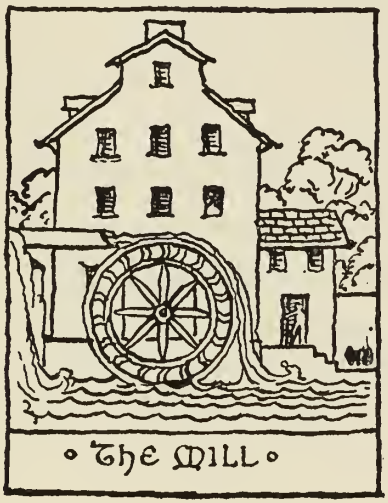
Yes, right in the middle of the most dreary and oppressive slum. The tide has risen to its very front door, in the years since it first must have stood in the midst of open fields and surrounded by shade-trees and sweet smells of the country.

The Young Architect:

Well, shall we now mount the steps of its still classic porch and ask to be permitted to see some "rooms"?

As the door slowly and cautiously opens in response to their vigorous ring, the Scene fades, and melts into the setting of the First Episode of the Play—the dim interior of a Mill.

Jane Addams always thought "The Hand of Providence" was to be discerned in its escape from the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, the only house spared in the neighborhood.



EPISODE I

A Dream and a Prophecy

THE SCENE

TIME: The year 1868.

PLACE: The Mill at Cedarville, Illinois.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

THE OWNER OF THE MILL.
THE OWNER'S DAUGHTER.
THE OWNER'S STEP-SON.

In the dusty depths of the Flour Mill two children are seen playing house in one of the empty bins. They are considerably dusted over with bran, laughing gaily in their play. They agree that this is even more fun than the adjoining sawmill.

The Owner's daughter, little Jane, shows her thumb proudly to her stepbrother George. She has been endeavoring to develop it into a true replica of her father's "Miller's Thumb," a tribute which her adoration offers constantly to her beloved father in wistful desire to apprehend all the hardships of his earlier life when he was but a Miller's Apprentice.

Jane confides to George some of the puzzlements of life and the questionings already stirring in her tender young heart:

Yesterday as we went to Church, you wondered

why I did not have on my beautiful new cloak. I'll tell you now why it was.

I had put it on, and oh it was *so beautiful.* I ran to show it to my father (thinking *now* he would not feel that his daughter was quite so homely as usual), and do you know what he said? He thought I had better wear my *old cloak to Church!* It would be quite warm enough and would not make any of the other little girls feel bad, for they probably didn't have any new cloaks to put on this first cold and snowy morning.

So—I did what he asked me to, of course, but somehow it took all the fun out of walking through those bright snowflakes. I didn't walk up the aisle with father as I had meant to do this time. George, WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

George—

About what?

Jane—

About some of us having new clothes and others only shabby old ones or, perhaps, *none at all?*

George—

I suppose it is the same sort of thing you told me about which happened when your father first

drove you down through the streets where all the houses were so little and crowded together.

Jane—

Yes, so horrid and little, with no place for the little children to play except right in the middle of the muddy black street!

George—

And you told me that when you grew up you meant to have a great big house right down in the middle of where the horrid little houses grew.

Jane—

Yes, and I'm going to do it. No matter how hard it is, and no matter whether I can ever have another bright red cloak with soft furry edges and a little muff. I can wear mittens I can make myself, and learn to sew better and do a lot of other things so I can have a lot of money saved up to build the Great Big House.

George—

Why, do you think you will have to build the house yourself? Then I'll have to help you. Girls can't build houses themselves.

Jane—

Of course you can help because you're "The Knight of the Green Plume." But I'm sure I'll

have to do a lot of the building, too. You know, I had that *same old dream again last night?* I haven't had it for such a long time—several years, I think.

George—

What dream?

Jane—

Oh, I forgot that I've never told anyone about it before. It was the Dream about the Blacksmith Shop. It was all there—just as it really is, with the fire glowing on the forge, and the anvil—but there wasn't anybody there at all. *I was the only one left alive in the whole World,* and things had to begin all over again, and I knew I had to make a WHEEL to get things started, and I didn't know how to begin!

George—

Let's go down to the village now and watch the blacksmith, and perhaps we could find out how to begin.

Jane—

Oh, yes, and it would be fun to see him in his lovely red shirt when he sizzles the red-hot iron in the water. But let's stop first at our altar beside the millrace, and promise another "Dragon-Snake" if the fairy will help us to learn how to

begin to make a wagon wheel so that the World needn't all be dead, but come alive—and make everything over again *all new and beautiful!*

As they reach the door, it opens, and the owner of the Mill enters. A tall, handsome, impressive man, he bends down tenderly to his frail little daughter:

Well now, how are the games going today? Isn't it rather cold here this frosty morning?

The children—

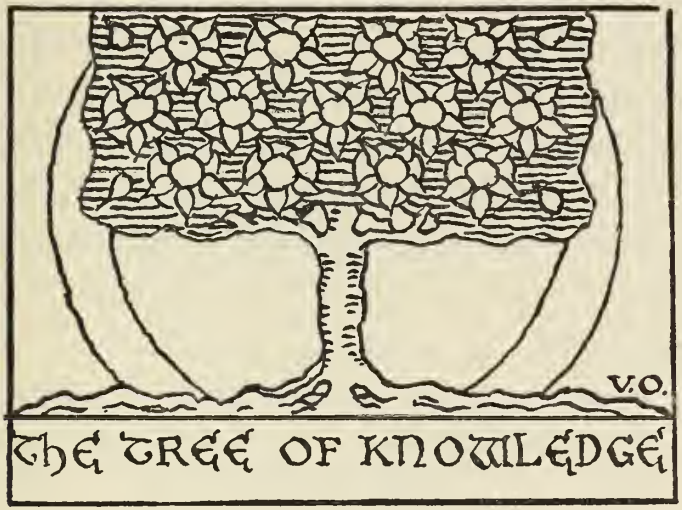
Oh, no. We have been playing house, and building a Castle, and we have already killed two Dragons this morning. And now we are going to run down to watch the blacksmith make showers of sparks on his anvil, and it will be nice and warm there beside his forge.

The owner—

Then run along, and don't go on too many adventures and be late for dinner!

Exeunt the children.

Curtain.



EPISODE II

The Tree of Knowledge

When she had reached the age of seventeen, Jane Addams entered Rockford Seminary.

She had been very anxious to go to Smith College, and had already passed the entrance examinations at Northampton the previous June. But, knowing that her father's theory for the education of his daughters was a school not far from home, to be followed by travel abroad instead of a course at some eastern college, she entered Rockford without any question. His will was law to this devoted daughter.

In 1877 the school had not yet changed its name from Seminary to College, but it was one of the earliest efforts for the higher education of women. Miss Anna Sill, an experienced teacher from New York, had become its principal in 1852. She had made its whole emphasis one of study and religious discipline.

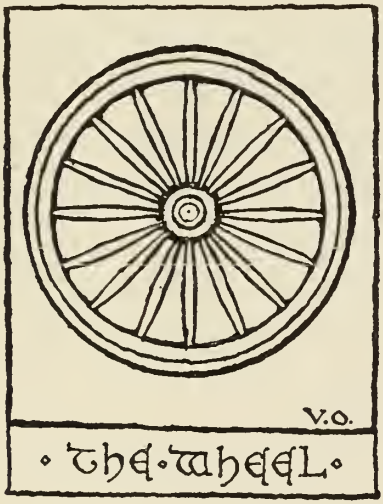
Jane Addams says that she did not escape the pressure brought to bear to urge her into the Missionary Field.

> "I was singularly unresponsive to all these forms of emotional appeal. . . . I suppose I held myself aloof . . . partly owing to the fact that my father was not a communicant of any church, and

I tremendously admired his scrupulous morality, integrity, and sense of honor.

"The only moments in which I seem to have approximated to a faint realization of 'the Beauty of Holiness' . . . were each Sunday morning between the hours of nine and ten, when I went into the exquisitely neat room of a Teacher of Greek and read with her from the Greek Testament. . . .

"I certainly bore away with me a life-long enthusiasm for reading the Gospels in bulk, a whole one at a time, and an insurmountable distaste for having them cut up into chapter and verse."



EPISODE II

SCENE 1

A Graduation

TIME: June, 1881.

PLACE: Rockford Seminary, Illinois.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

MISS ANNA SILL, *the Principal.*

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, *of which Jane Addams' Father is a Member.*

THE GRADUATING CLASS, *of Seventeen excited young women in white dresses, fluttering.*

VISITING STUDENTS, *from nearby Beloit College.*

UNDERGRADUATES, PROUD PARENTS.

It is a bright morning. The smell of roses is wafted in through the high, open windows of the hall.

JANE ADDAMS, as President of the Class of 1881, is Valedictorian.

One of the Undergraduates of Beloit College, present at the Commencement, said later:

> "As she stood up to speak, she was slight and pale, spirited and charming. I have to confess that I fell in love with Jane Addams that day and never got over it."

To deserve the degree of B.A. for which she longed, Jane has fought strenuously throughout her four years and won permission to study Calculus and to deliver her graduation Oration in Greek.

The Principal, Miss Sill is a woman of noble character—but she is no longer young or resilient; change she resists, the change of the Seminary to a College. She sits listening to the ceremonies unsmilingly.

Jane addresses her directly as she concludes her Valedictory:

> "We stand united today in a belief in Beauty, Genius, and Courage, and that these expressed through truest Womanhood can yet transform the World . . .
>
> "By the mysterious laws of Culture which come from giving, each year you have had more to give. . . . If in future years any of us stand firm, where it would be easier to fall, if we are moved by Principle while those around us are swayed by impulse—to you will redound the glory."

The following June, 1882, she returned with a classmate, to receive the degree so eagerly sought and won.

* * * * *

At the end of the summer after her graduation, Jane Addams was called upon to experience the great-

est sorrow that had ever come to her in the death of her father. And it was not until the 22nd of August, 1883, that she sailed for Europe, with her step-mother and a group of six friends, on the promised trip abroad. The stay was prolonged for nearly two years.

While not an Artist herself, she was a great lover of all the Arts and during her travels abroad developed deep interests and wide knowledge which later she utilized so successfully in the development of her work at Hull House.

In her book "The Excellent becomes the Permanent" she writes:

> "The power of the Artist is the power to interpret Universal life. . . . The face of a familiar friend . . . made more dear, rediscovered through the Artist's insight . . . . It must in the end bring healing and (this same) insight until 'the great road that leads from the SEEN to the UNSEEN shall lie straight before us. . . . It may easily be true that this sense of UNITY must be attained through ART."

EPISODE II

SCENE 2

The Graduate Abroad

Cathedrals, Museums and the East End of London*

TIME: Summer, 1883.

PLACE: The East End of London, Whitechapel.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

JANE ADDAMS: *College Graduate, yet still a student of Humanity & the Arts.*

A CITY MISSIONARY, *conducting a party of Americans, on a Tour of the East End of London from the top of a Bus.*

It is night, a Saturday night. They are returning from Bethnal Green and are passing near the gloomy old "Debtor's Prison." The Tourists have been brought especially to witness the tragic drama of one of the weekly auctions of decaying food—vegetables and fruit, which, owing to the Sunday laws in London, could not be sold until Monday, and were too far gone to keep over!

The omnibus pauses at the end of a dingy street lighted by fitful gas-flares, and they see masses of people clamoring around two hucksters' carts. They

* This Scene based on account in *Twenty Years at Hull House* by Jane Addams, Copyright, 1930, The Macmillan Company, Publishers.

are bidding their farthings and ha'pennies for a vegetable held up by one of the auctioneers. . . . There is an impression of myriads of hands, empty, pathetic, nerveless and workworn, showing white in the uncertain light . . . clutching forward for food—already *unfit to eat!*

One man detaches himself from the group. He has bidden in a cabbage. The auctioneer hurls it at him; he drops down upon the curb and begins tearing at it with his teeth and hastily devours it.

She was some years later to write of this impression:

> "I have never since been able to see a number of hands held upward, even when they are moving rhythmically in an exercise, without a certain revival of this memory . . . of the despair and resentment which seized me then."
>
> She is mocked by a sense of her own uselessness! She gradually reaches the conclusion that the college-bred young women have developed too exclusively the power of acquiring knowledge and of merely receiving impressions. Not the poverty of the East Londoners only, but her own poverty of accomplishment become to her the symbol of the WORLD'S SORROW.

She wrote: "No comfort came to me from any source."

EPISODE II

SCENE 3

Return to America: the Ambitions of a Fond Step-Mother Fail

TIME: Winter, 1885.

PLACE: Baltimore.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

THE STEP-MOTHER.

THE STEP-DAUGHTER.

THE STEP-BROTHER.

FACULTY & STUDENTS *of The Johns Hopkins University.*

Mrs. John Addams, widow for a second time, has come to Baltimore to spend a winter near her son, George, now a Medical Student at the University.

There has been a Lecture by the Archaeological Professor, Signor Lanciani from Italy, and a Reception is going on at Mrs. Addams' hospitable house. Jane has been deeply absorbed by the Lecture: she finds the learned Italian Professors more fascinating than the young and still learning students.

The subject of one series—the UNITED ITALY MOVEMENT—has been of special interest to her ever since the day [she was only twelve years old]

when she came into her father's room, and found him sitting there, looking very solemn—and with the open newspaper spread before him. When she inquired anxiously what had happened, in a subdued and somber voice he replied:

"Joseph Mazzini is dead!"

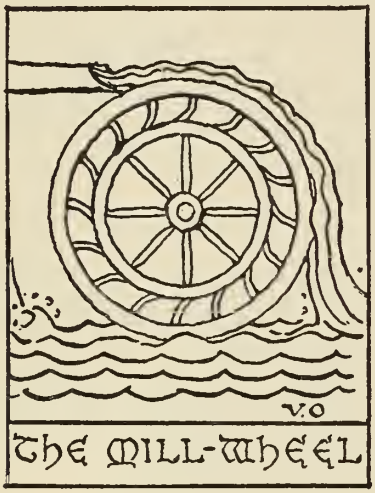
Never having heard his name before, she was puzzled to understand *why* her father should be so deeply moved by his death.

But in the conversation which followed, she received something which she ever after regarded as a most valuable possession—an understanding of the true relationship which could exist between men who had never seen each other, but who share great hopes and aims, even though they may be of different nationalities, and language, and religious beliefs.

During this season in Baltimore Mrs. Addams has greatly enjoyed the wider social life, but Jane's continuing intellectual pursuits and interests are becoming the despair of her step-mother: she is losing hope for a fulfillment of the long cherished plan—the marriage of Jane and her son George. Have they not been devoted companions from childhood? Has not her sister Alice been happily married to Mrs. Addams' older son, Dr. Henry Haldeman? Why is Jane's resistance to her step-brother's pleadings so marked? *She cannot*

think of him in any other light than that of a true brother!

She is much depressed, and when at last the strain of this winter in Baltimore is over, Jane returns with relief to life again in Cedarville.



EPISODE III

A Second Trip Abroad

It is now six years since Jane Addams' graduation. She seems to be coming to a beginning of a solution of the great problem, to an answer to the question "What shall we do about it?" Her classmate, the gifted Ellen Gates Starr, is again in Europe—in pursuance of her Art. Jane decides to make a second trip abroad and join her. With Sarah Anderson she sails for England, on December 14th.

SCENE 1

The Cathedral at Ulm

TIME: The Winter, 1888.

PLACE: The interior of Ulm Cathedral, the Choir.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

JANE ADDAMS.

SARAH ANDERSON.

OTHER TOURISTS, *quietly moving about the vast interior.*

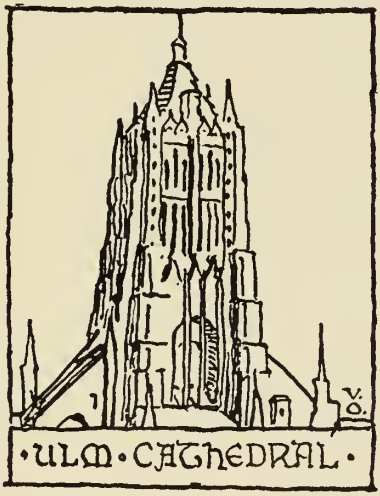
DEVOTEES, *in prayer, or entering or leaving through the great cathedral doors.*

Upon the carved choir-stalls Jane Addams has found not only Hebrew Prophets, Christian Disciples and Saints, but Greek Philosophers, the Discoverer of

Music, the Builders of Pagan Temples. She is startled further by catching sight of a window showing Luther affixing his theses on the door at Wittenberg.

As a result of this experience, she wrote *half that night* in a fever of composition, setting forth her hope of a

> *"CATHEDRAL of HUMANITY which should be capacious enough to *house a Fellowship of common purpose, and which should be* BEAUTIFUL ENOUGH to persuade men to hold fast to the vision of HUMAN SOLIDARITY."
>
> "This reflected also something of the faith of the Old Catholics, a charming group of whom I had recently met at Stuttgart."



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EPISODE III

Easter in Madrid

After joining Ellen Starr in Munich, they journeyed together to Rome, for the balance of the winter.

In the Spring they went to Spain and found themselves in Madrid in time for the Easter Festival: posters all over the city, with the words "Pascua de la Resurrección" and the huge head of a Bull filling the remaining space! This indicating to all the opening of the Bull-fighting Season!

SCENE 2

A Bullfight and an Awakening*

TIME: Easter, 1888.

PLACE: Plaza de Toros.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

JANE ADDAMS.

ELLEN GATES STARR.

SARAH ANDERSON, with two other American friends, *surrounded by the gaily dressed Spanish audience, with high combs, black mantillas, fans,*

* Scene based on account in *Twenty Years at Hull House* by Jane Addams, Copyright, 1930, The Macmillan Company, Publishers.

brightly embroidered shawls, and distinguished fashionably dressed Spanish Cavaliers.

In a box with good view of the Bull-ring sit the five sober-faced and soberly garbed young American women. As the excitement increases and the action on the bloody sands of the arena becomes more and more dangerous and intense, four of the American women solemnly file out of the box and disappear, amid mocking and scornful comments and gestures of the Spaniards around them.

One young woman remains seated. It is Jane Addams. She watches the daring skill and graceful movements of the Toreadors and Matadors as one by one the five fierce bulls are overcome. She sees it all as she watches the performance, but her mind is elsewhere. She recalls the day—so long ago now—of her childhood, when she and her step-brother George, "The Knight of the Green Plume," had overcome Dragon-Snakes and all other difficulties around Cedarville, and in imagination, still further back where Christians had faced Martyrdom in the Roman arena. She feels her own supine weakness: she herself should be down in the arena fighting with all her strength against the Wild Animals, the Dragons of Injustice, Ignorance, Poverty, Inequality. She will be an onlooker of life no longer!

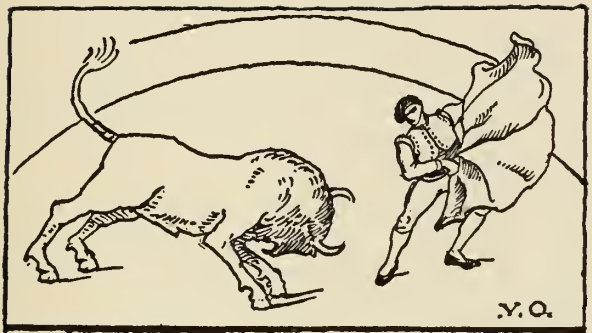
Only when it is all over does she rise and make her dazed way through the excited and voluble crowds.

Finally at the entrance of the "Plaza de Toros" she comes upon her four friends—waiting to reproach her. They are stern and pale, still faint and shaken by the brutal spectacle they have but partly witnessed. One of them, quite green in her pallor, exclaims: "I don't see how *anyone* can ever go to such a revolting thing as a Bull-fight!" Jane feels herself "tried and condemned," but "the snare of preparation" is now broken. She has had a complete Awakening. This day has proved to be for her indeed a

"Pascua de la Resurreción."

She turns first for understanding to her artist-friend Ellen Starr. Her response is instant and complete.

> "Immediately after Granada I shall turn north again to London's East End; then home to Chicago and its equivalent to Whitechapel."



THE BULL-RING

EPISODE III

SCENE 3

Toynbee Hall*

TIME: June, 1888, "The Season in Mayfair."

PLACE: Toynbee Hall, in Whitechapel: the East End of London again.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

The REV. SAMUEL A. BARNETT, *Warden of Toynbee Hall, former Vicar of St. Jude's Parish;*
MRS. BARNETT, *his wife;*
JOHN MURRAY MACDONALD,
PHILIP LYTTLETON GELL,
Other Residents and Friends, among them MR. and MRS. SIDNEY WEBB, and JANE ADDAMS.

Father of Arnold J. Toynbee, the Historian.

Jane Addams and the Warden and his wife are discussing the Objects of the Settlement Association, and the great man, noble and self-sacrificing, Arnold Toynbee, in whose memory Toynbee Hall was founded, one year after his untimely death.

Mr. Barnett states, in part, the objects of the founders as: "To provide Education and the means of Recreation and Enjoyment for the People of the poorer

* Scene based on *Toynbee Hall* by J. A. R. Pimlott, Copyright, 1935, J. M. Dent & Sons, London.

districts of London . . . ; to inquire into the conditions . . . ; and to consider plans . . . to promote the welfare of the People."

Mr. and Mrs. Webb break in to insist that it was the voice of Samuel Barnett which called to the Young Men of Oxford University the simple plea: "*Come and live among the People of East London,* and give them your friendship; learn from them and share with them some of the rich things of Life which you enjoy . . . this will bring Classes into relation."

The Warden reminds them that as far back as 1843 Thomas Carlyle was the first to arouse the English Public to awareness of "Two Nations" in one Country, in his book "Past and Present."

But, Philip Gell adds, many other great Novelists have made important contributions to this awakening, such as Disraeli, Dickens, Reade, Mrs. Gaskell, and Charles Kingsley, also social reformers such as Shaftesbury, Oastler and Chadwick.

Mr. Barnett asserts that it was the Christian Socialists who diagnosed and tried to provide the remedy for the cruelly unjust conditions which formerly prevailed.

> "Anyone agreeing that cooperation is better than competition runs the risk of being called a Socialist . . . My work at St. Jude's," he con-

tinues, "prepared me for wider experiences here. It was through Octavia Hill that the Bishop had offered me the Vicarage of the most difficult Parish. Its conditions were enough to frighten the most optimistic and youngest of clergymen! Some 6000 persons huddled in crowded and insanitary courts and alleys, unbelievably degraded, the women as rough as the men! And in the middle of this Foul Slum—the derelict Church of St. Jude's!"

The national character of the movement, Jane Addams is told, accounts for the extraordinary welcome it received in the national Press.

But there were also critics, Mr. Barnett admits, less friendly, who objected strongly to what they called "the secular basis of Toynbee Hall," even calling it "a godless Institution,"* and pointing out its main danger—the development of emotionalism and priggishness.

The Oxford Magazine, however, had spoken of the Settlement as "a new Oxford Movement," and stated that "a new faith is lighted among us—with Professor John Richard Green, (the historian, and a disciple of Carlyle) as a founder, and Arnold Toynbee as its Martyr."

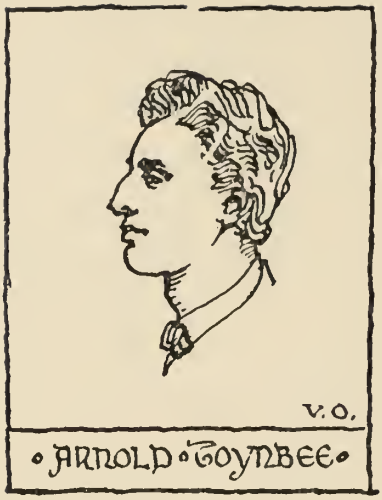
* Jane Addams was to encounter this same criticism because of the non-sectarian basis of Hull House.

Having completed her careful study of Toynbee Hall Jane Addams rises to bid them all farewell:

"As you have proven here, so may American College Women live happily and usefully in the Slums of the west side of Chicago. So many of them are smothered with 'advantages'—yet without responsibilities. To such," she announces, "I mean to give an opportunity! You, Mr. Barnett, and your cultivated young University men have found a Way to utilize your own plethora of 'advantages' and to satisfy your own deepest sympathies."

The Warden replies:

"If we have been of service as a precedent for your deep longing for usefulness in your own American city, this will be one of the causes for rejoicing in Toynbee Hall."


V.O.
ARNOLD TOYNBEE

To which she answers:

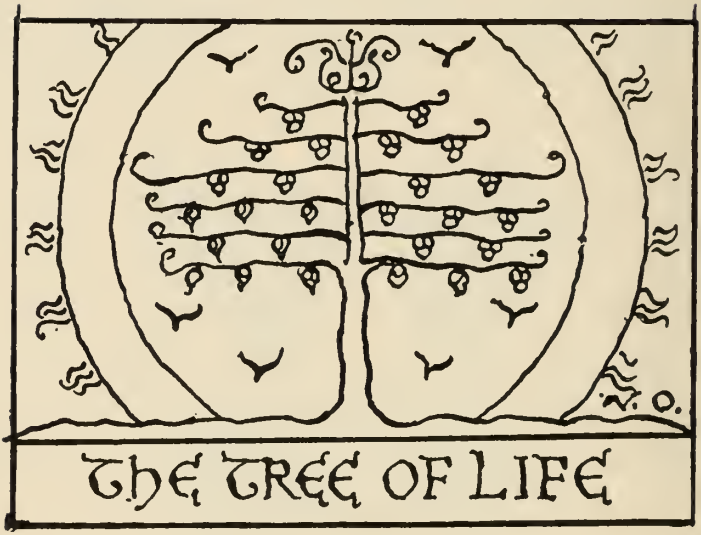
> "As I have learned how much your group has been enabled to accomplish—in the four years since your founding—in dissipating the atmosphere of gloom and misery, in turning your dreams into realities, activities, I feel that I, too, have found 'the Way.' At last I have finished with the *'everlasting preparation for life.'* In saying farewell to London and Toynbee Hall, I go to look for the place in my own city in America."

PART II

REALIZATION

"The Preparation of the Heart and the Answer of the Lips is from The LORD"

Proverbs



"LIFE IS FULL OF HIDDEN REMEDIAL POWERS WHICH SOCIETY HAS NOT YET UTILIZED . . ."

Jane Addams

EPISODE IV

SCENE 1

"Cathedral of Compassion"
The Opening of Hull House*

TIME: September 1889.

PLACE: Hull House.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

ITS FOUNDERS—JANE ADDAMS;
ELLEN GATES STARR;
MARY KEYSER, its Housekeeper;
Residents, Neighbors, Invited Guests.
POND & POND—the proud and able Architects.

The two founders are explaining to their interested Visitors the aims and objects of this Venture.

We are so happy that so many of you are receiving our Plan with such courteous attention. Yes, of course, some are often rather *skeptical of the practical results* of all our Theories, but you are *always* friendly!

* * * * *

During these weeks in the autumn of 1889, the throngs of curious and courteous Visitors who come in and out of Hull House are interested in its outward

* Scene based on account in
Twenty Years at Hull House,
by Jane Addams, Copyright 1930,
the Macmillan Company, Publishers.

aspect as well as in the Ideas of the two eager young spirits who were its founders.

"We have wished to make a place in and around which a *fuller life may grow* for others and for ourselves," they explain.

"When our venture is incorporated," Jane Addams tells a group of listeners, "the Charter will give the Objects of Incorporation:

'To provide a Centre for a higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the Industrial Districts of Chicago!'"

"This is somewhat similar to the Objects of Incorporation of Toynbee Hall, in the East End of London, is it not?" inquires one much-travelled listener. Miss Addams replies that it is indeed similar and that she had made a careful study of the ideas of its founders. "But," she adds, "I feel that there must always be a difference between the attitude of Social Settlements in a Democracy—such as we have here—and that which exists under the Governments and Traditions of older countries abroad. Here there is not the same sense of Class or Caste distinction . . . In theory, at least, there can be but one

Class possible in a Democracy, much as *individuals* differ within that one all-inclusive 'CLASS.' "

The Visitors admire the homelike appearance and atmosphere of the house.

"Perhaps no young matron ever placed her own things in her own home with more pleasure than we did," answers Ellen Starr. "We have furnished it with some old family mahogany, and new things bought with an eye to *permanence* as well as in character with the fine old Residence."

The founders both feel that already the FOUNDATIONS have been securely laid. First—genuine preference for residence in an Industrial Quarter to any other part of the city because it is interesting and makes the human appeal. Second—"the conviction," in the words of Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall, that "the things which make men alike are finer and better than the things that keep them apart . . . and easily transcend the less essential differences of Race, Language, and Tradition."

In her years of study abroad Jane had acquired a profound knowledge and interest in all the Arts, which taught her to understand their great significance to the Immigrant who brought with him a longing for Beauty and often the Power to express it!

There is much discussion of the condition of the streets. By those from the better sections of the city it is declared to be "unspeakable." Though agreeing fully Jane Addams adds:

> "Yet in our neighborhood are people of education and refinement who have moved into this cheaper section for various reasons . . . In spite of untoward circumstances—they keep up some sort of *intellectual life.* We hope that to such as these, also, the Settlement may prove a refuge and a solace."

Jane Addams had been keenly interested in tracing the historic Development of the Gothic, and had visited half a hundred Cathedrals in her European wanderings and searchings.

But her humanitarianism was too wide in its loving embrace to allow her to be interested in Dogma; which too often resulted in "Theological Rigidity"—*The Letter without the Spirit is dead.* She clung to her childish acceptance of the Teachings of Christ in the Gospels.

Yet—she had longed for *an outward symbol of Fellowship,* some Bond of Peace, and in the summer of 1885, she received the rite of Baptism, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church in the Village of Cedarville.

She had hoped for a *Catholicity of Universal Love and Understanding.*

And Behold! There was already rising about her dedicated life the imperishable beauty of the Walls of her own

CATHEDRAL OF COMPASSION.

EPISODE IV

SCENE 2

The Young Man who had Great Possessions

TIME: Winter, 1892.

PLACE: Miss Addams' Office, Hull House.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

JANE ADDAMS.

WILLIAM KENT.

They face one another over her ample desk with inquiring eyes.

It is a little more than two years since Hull House opened.

There has been drawn thither a young man who has heard Jane Addams give a talk, and he comes to her now to find out how he can most practically share his own large and ample opportunities.

He is no sentimentalist, but a fighter by instinct—who spends his vacations on a Western Ranch.

Jane Addams very promptly reminds him that on some property that has recently come into his hands in the vicinity of the Settlement, the buildings are almost falling down and are houses of ill-fame.

*"You might begin there," she comments.

* Dialogue based on *Jane Addams: A Biography* by James Weber Linn, Copyright 1935, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Publishers.

He draws suddenly back; he had not known just what sort of advice he wanted or expected from this single-visioned young woman. But this is "shooting too straight"!

He is evidently both confused and greatly annoyed; his face flushes, he stammers an incoherent and hasty excuse and goes away.

In two weeks he returns.

As he enters the room he does not pause to sit down, but leaning over the desk begins:

*"I have decided to turn over that property to you. You may use it in any way you choose. I wash my hands of it completely."

"You might tear the old buildings down and make a place for the children to play in. They have nothing but the dangerous and horrible streets now."

"You are free to do exactly as you please with them."

"Will you pay the cost of tearing them down?"

"I don't see why I should since the property is entirely in your own hands now."

"And will you pay the taxes?"

"You ask too much!"

* Dialogue based on *Jane Addams: A Biography* by James Weber Linn, Copyright 1935, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Publishers.

Still more abruptly than before he backs quickly out of the room, and out of the presence of this still smiling and understanding presiding genius of Hull House.

The Curtain has fallen swiftly—only to rise again with equal swiftness.

Jane Addams is again seated at her busy Desk.

There are fresh flowers in an Italian Jug in front of her, and an expectant chair on the opposite side of the desk. She is evidently prescient, confident.

This time the Rich Young Man enters with a rush; he holds out both hands which she grasps with a happy little cry of welcome. The jug of daffodils wavers a little in the sudden breeze, but rights itself.

. *"I will do whatever you say!"

Thus—on May first, 1892, the first PUBLIC PLAYGROUND in Chicago was opened to the children on the Kent lots.

In Jane Addams' book, "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," we find her great love for little children poignantly expressed, her tender solicitude went out to all those in her neighborhood as well as to the starving children of Europe—victims of the ravages of war. She writes of

* Dialogue based on *Jane Addams: A Biography* by James Weber Linn, Copyright 1935, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Publishers.

"The wonderful, inexplicable instinct for justice which resides in the hearts of men which is never so irresistible as when the heart is *young*. We may cultivate this most precious possession or we may disregard it . . . and *forget the supremacy of Spiritual Forces* in men's affairs. We may either smother the DIVINE FIRE OF YOUTH or we may feed it . . . tend it into a lambent flame with power to make clean and bright our dingy city streets."

* * * * *

From the first life was busy indeed at Hull House, as Jane Addams' journals plainly show. The great undertaking must prove to be financially sound, and its books must balance: it was she who kept them, and there was never a deficit.

In the Preface to her book, "Twenty Years at Hull House," Jane Addams has given as one of the reasons for these Autobiographical Notes—

To counteract in a measure some of the things that had been written about her which *made life in a Settlement all too smooth and charming*. "From the first it seemed understood that we were ready to perform the humblest neighborhood duties. We were asked to wash the newborn babies, and to prepare the dead for burial,

to nurse the sick, and to mind the children. . . .

"Julia Lathrop and I officiated quite alone, on one occasion, at the birth of an illegitimate child because the doctor was late in arriving, and none of the neighboring matrons would 'touch with one of their fingers the likes of her'."

She seemed to have no fears, and with that complete courage which comes from utter selflessness she was even kind to burglars!

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

They had received the most generous interpretation of their efforts, she writes, but the situation changed somewhat when the Residents of Hull House were found to be endeavoring to secure Factory Legislation, and investigating Sweat-Shops and Child-Labor! It was this which first drew her into politics.

Life pressed hard in many directions, yet it always seemed rather interesting to Jane Addams that the first building erected for Hull House should have been designed for an ART GALLERY!

It was also significant, Miss Addams thought, that a Chicago business man, Edward Butler, fond of pictures himself, responded to this first appeal.

By the year 1910 the group of buildings covered the entire block.

V.O.
HULL HOUSE

EPISODE IV

SCENE 3

Some Uninvited Guests*

TIME: 1913.

PLACE: Hull House.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

JANE ADDAMS and OTHER RESIDENTS.

UNINVITED GUESTS.

There is a violent ringing of the front door-bell. As the door is opened, three excited Italian women fairly burst through it. They all speak at once—demanding to see the Devil-Baby that they know is there!

The three Italians are soon followed by a great multitude from all over the city.

An extraordinary scene follows.

"*O yes, si, si,* we know he is here. You have hidden him away!"

His poor young mother—poverina! was married to a man who believed in *nothing, and tore a Holy Picture off* the Bed-room wall! He swore he would rather have a devil in the house than such a thing! And then this Devil-Baby was born!! MIRABILE!

* This Scene from *Second Twenty Years at Hull House* by Jane Addams, Copyright 1930, the Macmillan Co., Publishers.

To the vociferous demands the reply is endlessly repeated:

"No, there is no such baby.

"No, no, *we never had it here.*

"No, he couldn't possibly have seen it for fifty cents.

"We didn't send it anywhere because we never had it.

"I don't mean to say your sister-in-law lied, but there must be some mistake."

The excitement continued for six weeks.

"We had struck a case," Jane Addams writes, "of what the Psychologists call 'the Contagion of Emotion.'

"It was especially the old women who seemed to have come into their own. . . . They related without flinching the most hideous experiences:

"Yet they seemed to have lost all bitterness and resentment against life. . . . They had known what it was to be bullied and beaten by their husbands, neglected and ignored by their prosperous children, *burdened by the support of their imbecile and shiftless ones.*

"The Legend exhibited all the persistence of those tales, preserved through the centuries because of their taming effect upon recalcitrant husbands

and fathers. . . . Such a story may still act as a restraining influence in the sphere of Marital Conduct.

"To such this simple tale, with its direct connection between Cause and Effect, between Wrong-doing and Punishment, restored a shaken confidence in the RIGHTEOUSNESS of the UNIVERSE."

Theory the Philosophy Tragedy.

SOME OF THE EARLY RESIDENTS

A remarkable group of women gathered about Jane Addams as a centre of this shining System of Ideas.

They supported its growing needs with quick comprehension of its value to the whole city's moral and physical health.

Visitors from all parts of our country and many from abroad came to Hull House, and were enthralled by the wisdom of its brilliant conversation and the extent of its solid and merciful accomplishments.

Co-founder with Miss Addams was Ellen Gates Starr, the Artist, with her passion for Beauty.

Then came Julia Lathrop. She was a graduate of Vassar, and had later studied Law—her father being one of the best known lawyers in Illinois.

Florence Kelley arrived the next year, 1891. She

was of an old Philadelphia Quaker family.

"When she came to Hull House," Jane recorded, "she galvanized us all."

Florence Kelley also studied Law and was admitted to the Bar.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen (Louise de Koven), of a fashionable old Chicago family, came to Hull House in 1893, and became President of the Hull House Association. Her contributions were the largest ever given to it. She built "Bowen Hall" and gave property for the Country Club at Waukegan.

Alice Hamilton became a Resident in 1898. She had studied medicine here and abroad.

She was made Professor of Industrial Medicine at Harvard in 1919, but came back and forth frequently.

Mary Roset Smith was of an old Chicago family, and came to Hull House, when she was only twenty. She constantly supported it with gifts for new buildings. She delighted most of all in little children; and was active in their studies of Music, Art, and Drama.

Among many other notable men and women who received their training in Social Service at Hull House were the gifted sisters Grace and Edith Abbott. Grace was called to Washington to be made head of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor. Edith

became head of the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago, where Sophonisba Breckenridge was a Professor.

Anita McCormick, who later became Mrs. Emmons Blaine, was always wise, enthusiastic, eager, and generous. She added both power and influence.

Mary Payton Hill, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1896, worked at Hull House as a volunteer for several years, teaching hand-weaving. It was there that she met Gerard Swope, who was then Director of the Boys' Club. Their marriage, in 1901, was performed by Jane Addams, who had special authorization to conduct the ceremony.

EPISODE V

Progress: Increasing Influence

Jane Addams had first become well known as a speaker, but after ten years at Hull House she became even more widely known and revered through her writings. She was considered to be on a par with the great William James.

A list of merely the titles of her books reveals the progress of her thinking and throws light on her amazingly widening influence.

"Democracy and Social Ethics"
"Newer Ideals of Peace"
"The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets"
"Twenty Years at Hull House"
"A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil"
"The Long Road of Woman's Memory"
"Peace and Bread in Time of War"
"My Friend Julia Lathrop"
"The Second Twenty Years at Hull House"
"The Excellent Becomes the Permanent" and
"Women at The Hague"
written in collaboration with Dr. Alice Hamilton and Emily Greene Balch. Also
"International Congress Reports"
published by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at Geneva.

She was constantly illustrating what she said from her own experiences. Her speeches thus were brilliant with wit and anecdote.

With her extreme simplicity she was considered a great Orator.

* * * * *

In writing on "Certain aspects of the Woman's Movement" Jane Addams says:

> "There are certain days which remain in our memories because we then seem to have broken through into that Reality which ever lies beneath the outward appearance."

And she describes such a day in her "Second Twenty Years at Hull House" in the summer of 1913, when she was travelling down "the beautiful Blue Danube"—on the way from Vienna to Buda-Pest—to attend the Convention of the International Suffrage Alliance.

> "Upon the deck of that River Steamer sat women from many Nations. . . . There was no haunting apprehension that these bordering states—*within a year's time*—would be firing the opening shots of the most terrible war recorded in history.
>
> "Of the able talk of these women . . . I recall that of a distinguished Scholar quoting doctrines of Tolstoy, reminding us that the Early Chris-

tians had abjured the use of force for three hundred years, and that the later Church had failed to work out a technique for applying this basic Christian teaching to political affairs."

"I went into politics to bring RELIGION back into GOVERNMENT."

Mahatma Gandhi

EPISODE V

SCENE 1

International Conference of Women*

TIME: Summer, 1913.

PLACE: Buda-Pest.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, *International President,* WOMEN DELEGATES *from Nations in Europe, Asia, and America:*
DR. MAUDE ROYDEN, *England.*
MRS. COBDEN SANDERSON, *England.*
SYLVIA PANKHURST, *England*
JANE ADDAMS, *America,*
and many others from twenty-six Nations.

Maude Royden has written that everyone realizes, although not an official of the International Suffrage Alliance, among these women gathered there—from practically all over the world—"Jane Addams is the one that is known to the whole world." This is largely due to her *Published Writings,* which have been so widely and extensively read and studied.

Sylvia Pankhurst said:

* Quotations in praise of Jane Addams from James Weber Linn, *Jane Addams: A Biography,* Copyright 1935, Appleton-Century-Crofts, publishers.

"American Presidents come and go, and we forget even their names, but Jane Addams is the one name we always remember, *we cannot forget her.*"

A resolution is offered to admit the Chinese Woman's Suffrage Society to the International Alliance. It is carried with heartening applause: the Convention has just learned that some Chinese women have been decapitated for their stand in this *Battle for Freedom.*

Mrs. Catt then declares:

"As we review the slow tragic struggle upward of the Women of the West, we know there is no escape for these Eastern Women, that they must follow the Vision in their Souls as we have done and as other Women have done before us."

The Delegates are convinced anew of the proven connection between their desire for the Vote and their work for Social amelioration, . . . to remedy conditions

responsible for so much human wretchedness, thus corroborating Hegel's definition of the State, that "It is the realization of the MORAL IDEA."

WAR

Then—in August, 1914 came the announcement that War had been declared between Serbia and Austria, and all the world was changed!

I remember the great headlines across the front page of the morning papers when the mail was brought in where we were visiting in the mountains. It seemed unbelievable—so remote from reality!

Then someone said calmly: "After all, the world could not go on without WAR, PESTILENCE, and FAMINE: the increase of the Population is too rapid."

But Jane Addams and many others of us thought differently. The GOD of the Gospels she had so deeply studied was not the Author of such a cruel order of things—of such planned brutality.

The whole neutral world seemed to rise in revolt against such barbarous theories; protests were heard on all sides.

The Carnegie Endowment sent several people lecturing through the country upon the History of the Peace Movement.

As far back as 1907—at the first National Peace Conference held in our country. Governor Hughes of

New York and Elihu Root were among the many stirring speakers.

Jane Addams has stated:

"We believed that the Nations in the past had gone to war with each other because there was no court they could use to settle their difficulties, but that after International Courts were established they would use them more and more, and so finally compose their difficulties *without War.*"

The next year another Peace Congress was held in Chicago where President William Howard Taft was a most impressive Advocate—with his massive and genial presence, his wit and his optimism, a visible symbol of universal Wisdom and World-Wide LAW.

By 1914 many were studying the doctrines of Grotius—"Father of International Law," and of Immanuel Kant, and among modern thinkers, Norman Angell and Hamilton Holt; and—above all—later the lucid and logical reasoning of William Howard Taft in his plan for "A League to Enforce Peace."

In January, 1915, at a great Convention of Women in Washington, the Women's Peace Party was organized and Jane Addams was elected Chairman. This had much to do with her later position at The Hague.

She once wrote:

"All of us through long experience among the Immigrants from many Nations, were convinced that a friendly and cooperative relationship was constantly becoming more possible between *all peoples.*"

* * * * *

Original Wording. Psalms 68:11

"The Lord gave the Word—Great was the Company of WOMEN that published it."

In March, 1915 an invitation was received from Dutch, British, and Belgian women to an International Congress of Women at The Hague.

Jane Addams was asked to preside. A delegation of forty-seven members from this country sailed on the Dutch ship "Noordam" the middle of April.

But it was one thing for these women to accept the invitation to the Congress, and another for them to reach Holland. They were held up for three days in the British Channel and landed only just two hours before the Congress opened!

It was a great test of courage for the women of many countries to risk the bitterness of their families, the ridicule of their friends, the censure of their Governments, to come to this International Women's Congress.

IDEAS

"Ideas seem so unreal, so powerless, before

the vast physical force of the military masses to-day: it is easy to forget that it is only Ideas that created that force and keep it in action. Let War once be disbelieved in, and THAT FORCE MELTS INTO NOTHING."

Emily G. Balch,
"Women at The Hague"

"There is one thing stronger than Armies and that is an IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME."

Victor Hugo

EPISODE V

SCENE 2

War and the International Congress of Women at The Hague*

TIME: Spring, 1915.

PLACE: Great Hall of the Dierentium, The Hague.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

JANE ADDAMS presiding.

DELEGATES from TWELVE COUNTRIES, BELLIGERENT and NEUTRAL:

Two Thousand Persons in attendance.

DR. ALETTA N. JACOBS, *President of the Executive Committee of The Netherlands.*

In her Address of Welcome, Dr. Jacobs had said: ". . . We have naturally had to put aside all thoughts of a Festive Reception. . . . With mourning in our hearts we stand united here. . . . "The results of our meeting may be of powerful assistance in preventing the hate and enmity, which are being sown broadcast among the Nations, from taking root . . . and becoming the source of fresh wars and calamities.

The Governments of the World, based (only)

* From *International Congress Reports* Published by W.I.L.P.F. at Geneva.

on the insight of one half of humanity have failed to find a right solution of how to settle International disputes.

We therefore feel . . . that it is the sacred duty of every woman to claim her share with men in the Government of the World . . . and to demand that International disputes shall be solved . . . by a Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Scrupulous courtesy has prevailed throughout the Congress; all meetings have been conducted with solemnity and efficiency; all discussion of the causes of the War and its conduct prohibited.

A plan has been proposed for a Conference of NEUTRAL NATIONS . . . to offer CONTINUOUS MEDIATION.

Delegates are to be sent *to all the Belligerent and Neutral Governments* to present this Plan and urge the establishment of the Conference of Neutrals.

With great discretion and wisdom the resolutions are to be presented to the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Belligerent Countries *by Delegates from the Neutral Countries* and to the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Neutral Nations *by a Delegation from the Belligerent Countries.*

Among the Resolutions passed was the notable one authorizing the establishment of THE INTER-

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN FOR PERMANENT PEACE, with Jane Addams as its International Chairman, to ensure that an International Congress of Women shall be held in the same place and at the same time as the Official Conference which shall frame the terms of the PEACE SETTLEMENT after the War.

Thus under the stress and strain of a WORLD WAR this world-wide embodiment of woman's effort to abolish carnage from the earth was conceived and brought forth.

And Jane Addams becomes known henceforth not only as of Hull House, but of the

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

the Zurich nference, 1919 its name s changed and plified to its esent title.

Jane Addams addresses the Congress of Women on its last evening: she wishes to express her admiration for the women who have come both from the Belligerent and Neutral Countries.

> "Why were they ready to come? . . .
>
> "By what profound and spiritual forces were they impelled at this moment . . . to believe that the solidarity of women would hold fast . . .
>
> "We would fain suggest ways by which this large INTERNATIONALISM may find itself, and *dig new channels* through which it may flow.

"We women have come together to make our protest against that of which we know."

The Resolutions passed by this Congress attracted the interest of President Wilson, and many of their ideas reappeared in his famous "FOURTEEN POINTS" . . . and these same principles were carried over into THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Congress also advocated "A PERMANENT COUNCIL OF CONCILIATION and INVESTIGATION and A PERMANENT COURT OF JUSTICE."

Toward the close of the final session Jane Addams reads a Press Report just received by cable:

"While the United States Government was not consulted, the President indicated today that the movement has his sympathetic support; he understood the Delegates had not asked for official authority because they preferred to act unofficially."

Applause is deafening and long continued.

Jane Addams then announces:

"There is no further Resolution before the Congress.

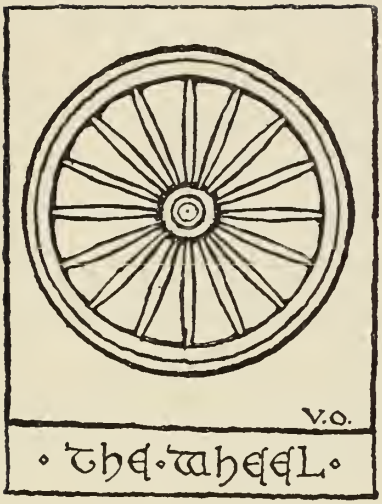
"This is the first International Congress of Women met in the CAUSE OF PEACE—in the necessity brought about by the greatest war the World has ever seen.

"We have been able to preserve Good Will and Good Fellowship, we have considered in perfect harmony and straight-forwardness the most difficult propositions, and we part better friends than we met. It seems to me most significant that Women have been able to do this *at this moment* and that they have done it, in my opinion, *extremely well.*"

Thus this most remarkable assemblage came to an end—in the deep emotion which is beyond words—in profound and utter SILENCE.

Today—as we consider in retrospect her many years of courageous and untiring work for peace, we recall that prophetic dream which she had over and over again as a child, that she alone remained alive in a dead world, and that upon her rested the responsibility of making a wheel that should start the world going again.

In this year of Grace—1955—her "Newer Ideals of Peace" are still fresh and indeed "New" because they partake of the ETERNAL.


V.O.
• THE·WHEEL •

EPISODE V

SCENE 3

A Foreign Chancellery*

TIME: 1915, May 26th.

PLACE: The Prime Minister's Office, Vienna.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

PRIME MINISTER VON STUERGKH.

JANE ADDAMS, Chairman of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.

DOCTOR ALETTA JACOBS, member of the Committee. They have been appointed to interview the Statesmen of many of the countries on the subject of a policy of Continuous Mediation.

He is a large and formidable man, his hair is grizzled and he is growing bald—but he is not yet an old man. He sits heavily and in silence—although the two women have presented their message and are awaiting his reply.

Jane Addams leans forward and again addresses him politely:

"It perhaps seems to you very foolish that women

* Based on account in *Women at the Hague,* by Jane Addams, in collaboration with Alice Hamilton and Emily Greene Balch, Copyright 1915, the Macmillan Company, Publishers.

should go about in this way; but after all the world itself is so strange in this war situation that our mission may be no more strange or foolish than the rest."

The Prime Minister straightens suddenly and bangs his heavy fist on the table:

"Foolish? *Not at all.*

"These are the first sensible words that have been uttered in this room for ten months. That door opens from time to time and people come in to say, 'Mr. Minister, we must have more men, we must have more ammunition, we must have more money or we cannot go on with the war.'

"At last the Door opens and two people walk in and say, 'Mr. Minister, why not substitute Negotiations for Fighting?' They are the Sensible Ones."

EPISODE VI

Misrepresentation and Persecution

In January, 1916, a Conference of Neutrals was opened at Stockholm but Jane Addams was seriously ill and did not accompany the other Delegates when they sailed from New York on what was called "The Peace Ship" by mockers of all efforts for the substitution of LAW for war.

Henry Ford had chartered the ship, and had offered to support the work by contributing $10,000 a month. But he withdrew this support by February, 1917, as public opinion changed, shortly before the President's Announcement that the United States was no longer to remain a Neutral.

The Conference was then changed and became merely an International Commission—awaiting a right development of public opinion.

EPISODE VI

SCENE 1

Intercession at Washington

TIME: Late March, 1917.

PLACE: The President's Office, the White House.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON; JANE ADDAMS and four other members of the Committee appointed to wait upon the President;

PROFESSOR WILLIAM I. HULL, *of Swarthmore College, former student of Woodrow Wilson at Princeton,*

presents a brief resumé of what other Presidents have done through adjudication when interests of American shipping have become involved during European wars: so that International Adjudication instituted by Chief Justice Jay became known as "The American Plan."

Reminding his old pupil that he was familiar with that history, of course, the President brushed it aside and also the suggestion that if the attacks on American shipping were submitted to The Hague Tribunal it might result in the *adjudication of the Great War itself!*

The President's mood is stern and serious. He confesses his regret that war has become inevitable; any form of adjudication is *now* impossible.

As head of a Nation participating in the war, the President of the United States would have a seat at the Peace Table. In substance, he is convinced that the policy the Committee advocates can have a chance of final triumph only if he is there at the final accounting, to push and to defend it.

From "Peace and Bread"

"We had hoped much from the varied population of the United States, . . . There were thousands of Immigrants to whom a war between the United States and the Fatherland meant exquisite torture. . . . The ties of blood, binding us to all Nations of the Earth afforded a unique equipment for a great International task.

EPISODE VI

SCENE 2

Feeding the Hungry; "Peace and Bread"

During the war, and especially as soon as our own country became one of the Belligerents, newspapers constantly coupled the words "Traitor" and "Pro-German" with the word "Pacifist."

"In the general mass of misunderstanding and deliberate misrepresentation some things were harder to bear than others. We were constantly accused of wishing to isolate the United States and to keep our country out of World Politics. We were, of course, urging a policy *exactly the reverse,* that this country should lead the Nations of the World into a wider life of co-ordinated political activity; that the United States should boldly recognize the fact that the vital political problems of our time have become *intrinsically International in character.*"

"Peace and Bread"

With many others Jane Addams experienced great relief when a Department of Food Administration was established for the United States. Herbert Hoover had made his first appeal in the name of the food shortage of the world, saying:

> "The situation is more than war. It is a problem of humanity."

"In this great undertaking," she writes, "women may bear a valiant part if they but stretch their minds to comprehend what it means to this world crisis to produce food abundantly and to conserve it with wisdom."

Various professional services were rendered by innumerable groups of both the men and the women, Residents of Hull House. A description of the Settlement in wartime appeared in "The World Tomorrow."

"The distinguishing characteristic of this Settlement is its unshakable tolerance, in the fundamental respect its members have for one another's firm beliefs, . . . its atmosphere of Chivalry. . . .

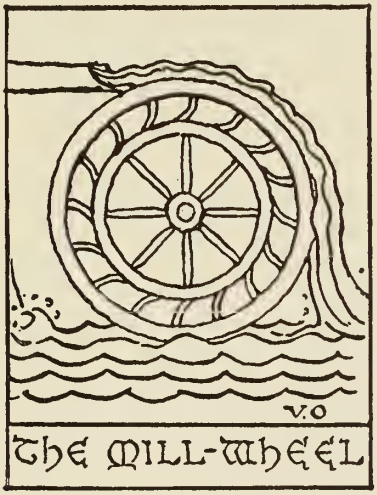
"Few Socialists or Communists have it, few Reformers, . . . few Uplifters. Only heart-whole Democrats, who believe the KINGDOM OF GOD is a Republic in which the Sovereign dwells equally within each Citizen composing it.

"These things explain perhaps how Hull House has been able to hold so long its great company of valiant Souls, slacking neither their valor nor their comradeship. . . . They differ violently but with great Fellowship, like Knights in the Tourney—but drink to one another's Prowess before and after."

The Miller's Daughter

"I reminded myself again, although I had ancestors who had fought in all the American wars since 1684, I was the Daughter, Grand-Daughter, and Great Grand-Daughter of Millers." [*The Mill at Cedarville again!*]

Her earliest recollections were of being held in a pair of dusty hands to see the heavy millstones go around . . . or to watch the old foaming waterwheel turning in the back of the Mill; her childish mind following the masses of hard yellow wheat through the processes of grinding and bolting into the piled drifts of white flour, and sometimes further into myriad bowls of Bread and Milk.



"The two streams of War and Bread mingled in my memory of months of travel; daily drilling soldiers and constant reviews of troops seen in all the capital cities of Europe. Also peasant WOMEN, all the world over, doing so large a part of the work connected with the growing and preparation of foods. I recall them everywhere:

In the fields of vast Russia;

In the tiny pastures of Switzerland;

By every roadside in Palestine, grinding at the hand-mills;

In Egypt, forever carrying the waters of the Nile that the Corn "might not perish from the Earth."

* * * * *

Altogether she spent more than one-tenth of her long life outside of her own country: a world-figure indeed!

* * * * *

When in November, 1918, the Armistice was arranged, it became necessary to begin to plan the Congress of Women agreed upon at The Hague.

When the choice fell upon France, it became imperative to relinquish the idea of holding the International Congress of Women in the same place! The selection fell upon Zurich in neutral Switzerland.

"The tremendous movement for a League of Nations, the gathering together of experts and scholars as aids to the official Peace Commissioners had of course *all developed after our Congress at The Hague in 1915,*" writes Jane Addams.

"But all the more did we hope for a GREAT SPIRITUAL AWAKENING in International Affairs."

* * * * *

Jane Addams had been unable to take any active part in the Presidential Campaign of 1916 as she was in Maine—recuperating from an illness. She had stated, however, that her vote would go to "the man who had been so essentially right in International Affairs."

Both the Nominees, Wilson and Hughes, were eager for her support. Many of the newspapers had said that Miss Addams' first Presidential vote was "a matter of intense interest to every righteous American." They asserted that she had influenced a million votes, in the 1912 campaign, for the Progressive Party Candidate—Theodore Roosevelt, who had personally called upon her at Hull House.

In one of the many letters she received from Wilson he wrote:

"My dear Miss Addams:

"I cannot deny myself the pleasure of telling you how proud I am and how much strengthened I feel that I should have your approval and support. I know that you always act with such genuineness that no support could hearten me more than yours.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson"

All the weight of her beneficent influence was thrown into the scale on the side for Wilson's re-election and for the establishment of a League of Nations.

EPISODE VI

SCENE 3

International Congress of Women
Zurich

TIME: May 15th, 1919.

PLACE: Zurich Town Hall.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

DELEGATES from SIXTEEN COUNTRIES:
Austria, The Argentine, Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.
They include many of the best-known women in Europe. Among the Americans are
JANE ADDAMS, *Presiding.*
EMILY G. BALCH.
DR. ALICE HAMILTON.
FLORENCE KELLEY.
CONGRESSMAN JEANETTE RANKIN.

While in session they have received a copy of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. A Resolution is passed expressing deep regret at some of the terms proposed—as endangering discords and animosities which could only lead to future wars.

"With a deep sense of responsibility this Congress strongly urges the Allied and Associated Governments to accept such amendments of the Terms as shall bring the Peace into harmony with those Principles first enumerated by President Wilson."

First suggested, however, by the previous Women's Congress at The Hague in 1915!

In her speech on closing the Congress, Jane Addams tells the assembled Delegates at the Banquet in the Town Hall:

"We shall have to believe in Spiritual Power. We shall have to learn to use Moral Energy, to put a new sort of force into the world and believe that it is a vital thing—*the only thing that will HEAL THE WORLD.*"

A well-known American journalist said of this Zurich Congress:

"The will toward PEACE and International Neighborliness, *so often trampled under since the war,* became alive again in that hall. The air was the old Free Air and the Spirit lifted and expressed itself!"

After the Zurich Congress, Jane Addams went into Germany with Dr. Alice Hamilton and a Committee of Quakers from England and the United States—

to make a survey for the work of rehabilitation. They brought with them tons of food which they distributed among hospitals for children and crèches. They saw thousands of school children and piteous old people who had barely survived.

> "Perhaps it was our preoccupation with actual Starvation," Jane Addams writes, "that constantly drew us back to an examination of ultimate aims—to an interpretation of *life itself*. . . . what in truth constitutes the SPIRITUAL LIFE OF MANKIND."

EPISODE VII

City of Peace

It was after the Congress at Zurich that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom established their headquarters at GENEVA. They wished to be able to avail themselves of the data on International affairs constantly accumulated by the Permanent Secretariat of the League, and to share the companionship of other people organized to promote all forms of *International Service.* Many such groups had established themselves in Geneva. Of this City Jane Addams says:

> Perhaps the International Associations represented in GENEVA will gradually form the beginnings of a wider sense of UNITY . . .
>
> "There comes to one in Switzerland more than anywhere else those glimpses of what Plato calls 'The Eternal Pattern.' Suddenly and unexpectedly it becomes *visible before one's eyes . . . it reveals the profound significance of life."*

SCENE 1

A Garden in Geneva, Paradise Regained

> *"And He carried me away to a great and High Mountain and showed me that GREAT CITY."*
>
> *Revelation*

TIME: June, 1921.

PLACE: The City of Geneva, Rue de Vieux Collège.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

JANE ADDAMS, *International President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.*

MEMBERS OF THE W.I.L.P.F. and
MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Jane Addams writes:

"Imagine that you are in the City of Geneva; that you have left behind you the Lake, and Jardin d'Anglais, with its great fountain, and have turned up the Rue d' Italie.

"In front of you there you see a high old gray wall, overhung with creepers, with the date 1779 let into its side, and a broad stone stairway leading up, up to a quaint old house.

"It seemed to me that June day of 1921, as I went through that rose-filled garden of the charming old house where our International Office had been established, that we might be profoundly grateful if our Organization was able in any degree to push forward the purposes of the

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

and to make its meaning clear.

"An ample building—the old 'Hotel des Nations'—on the Quai Woodrow Wilson, is filled with men and women committed to study questions in the interest of many Nations—not of any particular one.

"We had a sense of a fresh method of approach when we talked to the Secretary General Sir Eric Drummond, or to the younger men and women so filled with hope *for the future of the League of Nations.*"

DISARMAMENT

"THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF OUR TIMES"

United Nations
October 28, 1955

Group from Mural Painting symbolizing "International Unity" in the Senate Chamber, State Capitol of Pennsylvania, by Violet Oakley.

AWARDS AND HONORS

Jane Addams was honored with more Honorary Degrees and Awards than any other woman.

The M. Carey Thomas Prize—from Bryn Mawr College (called the Bryn Mawr Achievement Award) was bestowed upon her in 1931.

Crowning them all, came the

Nobel Peace Prize,

shared with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, for 1931.

The Honorary Degree of LL.D. from Swarthmore College was conferred in October, 1932—the 250th Anniversary of the landing of William Penn.

In February, 1935, she received the American Education Award—for her "importance as an Educator by example and precept."

In 1932 the National Council of Women together with the Ladies Home Journal asked for a poll of the TWELVE GREATEST WOMEN LEADERS America had produced in the past 100 years, whose portraits were to be placed in the Hall of Social Science at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago the following summer, 1933, and in 1934.

Jane Addams was second on that *Historic List,* but Mary Baker Eddy, *Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science,* led the Poll.

The others, in their order, were

Clara Barton, *Founder of the Red Cross,*

Frances Willard, *Founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union,*

Susan B. Anthony, *Woman's Suffrage Leader,*

Helen Keller, *Deaf and Blind Lecturer,*

Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin,*

Julia Ward Howe, *Composer of the Battle Hymn of the Republic,*

Carrie Chapman Catt, *Woman's Suffrage Leader,*

Amelia Earhart Putnam, *Aviator,*

Mary Lyon, *Founder of Mt. Holyoke College,*

Mary E. Woolley, *President of Mt. Holyoke, and Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.*

In addition to the Swarthmore College Degree, five more LL.D. Degrees were conferred by the University of Wisconsin, 1904; Smith College, 1910; Tufts College, 1923; University of Chicago, 1930; University of California, 1934;

The Degree of A.M. was conferred in 1910 by Yale University, and the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Northwestern University in 1929.

And in May, 1935, came the great and unparalleled TRIUMPHANT TRIBUTE in the CITY OF WASHINGTON,

and from

AROUND THE WORLD.

EPISODE VII

SCENE 2

A Great Gathering in Washington

TIME: May 2nd, 1935.

PLACE: The City of Washington.

Based on the account in the W.I.L.P.F. Papers. Swarthmore College Peace Collection.

It is twenty years since the founding of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the seventy-fifth year of the life of

Jane Addams.

More clearly than any one else she had seen not only the "Folly of Isolation" but its "Great Illusion."

She had passed through great commendation; and then through misunderstanding and persecution, yet none of these passing storms had moved her.

At the White House Mrs. Roosevelt gives a Reception in the afternoon. We had been told that Miss Addams would probaly not be there as she had been advised to save her strength for the evening and the great Banquet in her honor at the Willard Hotel.

In the evening there is a great throng—twelve hundred strong—and many turned away.

Hannah Clothier Hull [Mrs. William I. Hull of Swarthmore], Honorary National President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, is presiding. The Speakers are Congressman Caroline

O'Day of New York, toastmistress, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Sidney Hillman, Gerard Swope, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Jane Addams.

A tall white figure rises—it is Mrs. Roosevelt. With infinite grace she turns to Miss Addams, seated on Mrs. Hull's other side:

> "It is for being yourself that I thank you tonight. When the day comes that difficulties are faced and settled without resorting to the type of waste which war has always meant, we shall look back in this country to the Leadership you have given us, Miss Addams, and be grateful for having had you living with us."

Secretary Ickes, in closing his tribute, states:

> "Jane Addams has dared to believe that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were written in good faith. . . . She is the truest American that I have ever known and there have been none braver . . ."

Gerard Swope:

> "All barriers fade into insignificance in our respect and affection for Miss Addams."

Sidney Hillman:

> "Her life has been a beacon in the dark periods of history, and she has been the center of some of the finest activities of the human Spirit."

Dr. Alice Hamilton reviews her work for "Continuous Mediation":

> "We came back full of hope that our Country would take the lead in the move for Continuous Mediation. . . .
>
> History may never record this unique effort or possibly, *history may say that it pointed the way which in later years the world had the good sense to follow.*"
>
> When Jane Addams rises, she speaks extemporaneously—laying aside her carefully prepared speech:
>
> ". . . We may be a long way from Permanent Peace, . . . but . . . I find a rising tide of revolt against war as such. . . . The worst thing about war is not the poison gas . . . but the *poison it spreads in the minds of men.* . . . In case of any more unfortunate incidents, we must be ready not only with political institutions—but with an educated public opinion which shall fight this poison's spread."

* * * * *

The following afternoon, May 3rd, there is a great assemblage in McPherson Square. The day is damp, and it has been thought wiser for Miss Addams to remain indoors at the Broadcasting Studio.

There are Speakers awaiting their signal from Washington in London, in Tokyo, in Moscow, in Paris, and in New York. It has taken half a year to make all the plans for this most elaborate Broadcast so far ever attempted.

Mrs. Harold L. Ickes presides, and introduces the first Speaker, saying:

> "Friendly voices linking far off countries, ignoring space from far distant lands, join with us today in this celebration. . . ."
>
> She then presents the Ambassador of Great Britain—Sir Ronald Lindsay who in turn introduces the two speakers awaiting in London. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Lord Cecil speaks of the large majority of his countrymen who ardently support the League of Nations and are in favor of general Reduction of Armaments.

Mr. Arthur Henderson felicitates Miss Addams upon her seventy-fifth year, and expresses "the hope of Peace Lovers everywhere that she may long be spared for this League over which she presides with such distinction." He laments the new competition in war preparation, and pleads for "International Control and Restriction of Armaments. . . ."

The Russian Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky introduces Madame Krupskaya, who speaks from Mos-

cow. She is the author of books and articles on educational subjects. Her speech is translated by Madame Litvinoff. She asserts that the Women of Russia still believe that nothing but complete disarmament will be an *effective Guarantee of Peace.*

The Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito introduces the next speaker—7000 miles away—His Grace Prince Tokugawa.

> "Peace and freedom based on the Principle of Justice has ever been the goal of humanity . . . the task is undoubtedly a most difficult one. But the difficulty is *no reason we should neglect it.*"

The Chargé d'Affaires at the French Embassy Jules Henry then introduces Senator Paul-Boncour, former Prime Minister of France, and connected for a long time with the League of Nations.

> "Today the disciples of Jane Addams affirm that nothing will prevent them from continuing their efforts. They cling to their courageous initiative."

Norman Davis, then speaks from the New York Studio:

> "All who are participating in this unique event are conscious that we are witnessing the inauguration of another stage of expanding Invention which is bringing Nation closer to Nation . . .
>
> "Not only do millions in the United States revere

and love Jane Addams for her efforts in the field of Social Justice and Understanding, but even greater millions in each hemisphere hold her in esteem as one who has carried aloft the banner of International Justice and Understanding.

"The apparent aggravation of the International situation has not dimmed her conviction that a *reverse process* founded on that mutual cooperation which is the Essence of Democracy, must ultimately *fortify and render permanent the Peace of the World.*"

Lastly Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, speaks:

"Honored and acclaimed today by officials of many Nations. Jane Addams knows beyond all others the full meaning of PEACE."

Again laying aside her prepared speech, Jane Addams' clear voice is heard round the world.

"We find the messages of this wide-flung broadcast most exhilarating and encouraging.

"Elihu Root once said, 'The League of Nations has created *a new Will for Peace among Statesmen!*' "

"We are evidently pushing forward our national traditions into new paths, more in accord with contemporaneous traditions of life.

"The Women's International League joins a long procession of those who have endeavored for hundreds of years to substitute LAW for WAR, political processes for brute force, and we are grateful to our friends from various parts of the world who recognize at least our Sincerity *in this long effort.*"

EPILOGUE

"It Is Finished"

May 23rd, 1935.

The Courtyard, Hull House.

A simple Service is held in the central Courtyard, draped with flowers. A procession—sometimes more than two thousand an hour—has been passing through Bowen Hall to say farewell to the beloved friend. Early in the morning workmen coming in knelt reverently, praying in low murmurs like vibrating intoning in some Cathedral Chapel; and children by the hundreds, passed quietly.

*"Her six-year-old great-grandniece whispers:

" 'Are we all Aunt Jane's children?'

"The court is filled with people—standing . . . and the streets outside are crowded. . . .

"Within the court, the young people of the Hull House Music School play a little and sing a little; Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Chaplain of the University of Chicago Chapel, speaks briefly; Dr. Graham Taylor, the oldest of Jane Addams' ministerial friends in Chicago, asks a

Benediction.

* From *Jane Addams: A Biography,* by James Weber Linn, Copyright 1935, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Publishers.

*"Formal request had been made that Jane Addams might be buried beside Woodrow Wilson in the National Episcopal Cathedral at Washington, but just as Hull House had seemed the inevitable spot for the funeral service, so Cedarville seemed the inevitable spot for her burial. . . .

"In the wish to avoid any demonstration when she was taken on her way, no announcement of the time had been made, and the police escort offered by the City had been declined.

"At Halsted and Twelfth Street, an Officer was directing a tangle of traffic. When he saw the black car coming . . . he halted everything . . . and came over to ask respectfully:

" 'Is it her?'

" 'Yes,' said the driver.

" 'She goes in PEACE,' said the policeman, and when the car had turned left across the traffic, he was still standing, holding up his hand for quiet."

* From *Jane Addams: A Biography,* by James Weber Linn, Copyright 1935, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Publishers.

"Let us then follow after
the Things that make for
PEACE."

Romans xiv:19

From high up in the Vaulting
of the
CATHEDRAL OF COMPASSION
Seem to ring the Bell-like Tones
of a Voice—"There is but
ONE THING NEEDFUL."

AUTHOR'S NOTE

It gives me much happiness to state that I had the honor and privilege of knowing Jane Addams, and of seeing her a number of times both in Philadelphia and in Chicago.

On one occasion she was brought to my Studio by Mrs. William I. Hull, whose house-guest she was at Swarthmore, and the following day a Luncheon was given by the American Friends' Service Committee in the old Meeting House at Fourth and Arch Streets, January 15th, 1931, at which Mrs. Hull presided and Miss Addams and I were Honor-Guests. There were five hundred present. The theme of our talks was the Example of William Penn's HOLY EXPERIMENT and its application to the present problems of the world.

Later that same year, I was present at Bryn Mawr College when the M. Carey Thomas Prize was conferred upon her; an unforgettable occasion.

In 1934, I visited Hull House at the time of the Exhibition of my Portfolio of "The Holy Experiment" and the group of my "Geneva Drawings," to which Miss Addams came. The Exhibition had been arranged by Florence Tye Jennison, a Resident at Hull House since 1925, under the auspices of the Mid-West Branch of the League of Nations Association, of which Miss Jennison was the first Executive Secretary;

It was at this time that I had the opportunity of making several Drawings of Miss Addams. Two years later, when my Geneva Drawings were presented to the League of Nations, her portrait was presented with them, also one of Mrs. Emmons Blaine and one of Victor Elting as great workers for the League of Nations in America.

This collection is now in what has since become the Library of the United Nations.

In May, 1935, I attended the great celebration in Washington. Among all the brilliant Speakers both at the Banquet and in the World Broadcast the following day, Jane Addams was the best—the clearest, the most constructive and the most encouraging.

"It is for us the Living rather to be dedicated to the Unfinished Work."
Lincoln

May we all take Courage from her example.

VIOLET OAKLEY

October 1, 1955
Lower Cogslea
Saint George's Road
Philadelphia

Other Works by Violet Oakley

THE HOLY EXPERIMENT: A Message to the World from Pennsylvania. *Portfolio of reproductions in color of her Mural Paintings in the State Capitol of Pennsylvania: The Governor's Room, and The Senate Chamber.*

LAW TRIUMPHANT
Portfolio of reproductions in color of her Mural Paintings in the Supreme Court Room, State Capitol of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg and Portrait Drawings in the Library of the United Nations at Geneva. With Text.

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